[NUMB. XXV.] THE [VOL. III.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1790.

LEXINGTON: *Printed by* JOHN BRADFORD *at his* OFFICE *at the corner of Main and Cross Streets where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.*

THOSE gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands for the *News by Post*, are requested to forward the names of the Subscribers to the Office, or to Mr. Cuvd on the Kentucky, Mr. Stein Harrodsburg, Mr. Craddock Danville Mr Craven Lincoln, Mr Irvine Madison, Mr. French Boonsborough, Mr M'Millin and Mr Stroud Fayette, and Mr. West at Bourbon court house by the 20th Instant, that being the stated time which is to determine whether the rider will continue or not.

I have no doubt, but every exertion will be made by those gentlemen in whose hands the subscriptions are, to obtain the numbers stipulated, by the time; especially when I reflect that there is no other probable, or even possible regular mode, that can be fallen upon to circulate the papers in this District. Mr. Hitt, in whose integrity I have full confidence will continue to ride regularly after the 20th. Inst once in every week, provided the 200 subscribers are obtained agreeable to the articles

I shall also endeavour to remedy the great disadvantage the inhabitants of this country labour under, for want of a post-office and regular post. The method I have adopted is to open a letter box in the Printing Office for the reception of letters to forward by Mr. Hitt, all those addressed to persons living on the roads he rides, and publish in the Kentucky Gazette a list of those remaining with their address, once in every month.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, *Feb.* 6, 790.

JUST OPENED,

And now for sale, by

GOUDY AND WILLIAMS

At their store in Lexington, opposite capt. Youngs Tavern, and near the new courthouse, a neat and general assortment of

GOODS

Well adapted to the season; which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or Furr.

Lexington, Dec. 2 1789.

PEYTON SHORT & Co.

Will open a large and general assortment of fresh

GOODS

In this place, on the first day of February next, which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash or Tobacco, and will be ready to make advances to all persons who have or may consign their tobacco to Wilkinson and Short, agreeably to the Conditions they have published.

Lexington, January 21 1790.

SAMUEL AYRES,

SILVER-SMITH

AND

JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has lately opended a shop in Lexington, on main street, nearly opposite Mr. Collin's Tavern; Ladies and Gentlemen, who honor him with their custom, may depend on having their commands complied with on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1790.

JUST OPENED,

AND TO BE SOLD, BY

ANDREW HOLMES & Co.

A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Wanted immediately, a few Firkins of good BUTTER.

Lexington, Jan. 12, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED

And now opening for sale by

PETER JANUARY & SON,

At their Store in Lexington opposite the Printing Office, a large and compleat assortment of GOODS adapted to the season, which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Butter, Pork, Salt, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

TWO IN LOTS,

ON MAIN STREET,

IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE KENTUCKY

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1790.

Printed on fine writing paper.

And may be had at this Office by the Gross dozen or single.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note of hand passed from me to William Cromwell, dated December the 7th 1789. The note is I think for twelve pounds ten shillings and as I never received value therefor, am determined not pay it, unless compelled by law.

Nathan Young.

January 25, 1790.

ALL those indebted to *Benjamin Beall & Co by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr William Kennedy, those who fail to comply, may not expect any farther indulgence on parment, he will give credit or receipts if required, which shall be good against*

BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.

Dec. 26, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Jessamine, a small bay horse colt, two years old this spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, is hip-shotten in the left hip, a small star and snip, two white feet. Appraised to £, 2 . 10.

JOHN JOHNS.

August, 29, 1789.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.

THE subscribers for the Encyclopædia Britanica are hereby informed, that the first volume is now ready, and will be delivered on payment of £.3. in Philadelphia, agreeable to the terms of the subscription.

The subscriber will be in Danville the first of March next, on his way to Philadelphia, and will receive the subscription money due on the delivery of the first volume, from such of the subscribers as may choose to send it by him, or from such persons as they may lodge it with, to be delivered to him, and he will receive the books in Philadelphia, transport them out, and deliver them in Lexington, to the owners (they paying him the exprence of carriage) he will take the same care of the money and books, as he does of his own property, but will not risk the loss of either by accident.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1790.

COMMITTED *to the jail of Bourbon county,* BEN, *a negro lad about 17 or 18 years of age, who says he belongs to John Grundy: He had in his possession when taken a bay horse with a blaze face which he says belongs to Mr. Frederick Lemme. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.*

THOMAS WEST, *Jailor.*

CHARLES WHITE.

COPPER SMITH.

Late of NEW YORK.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he intends carrying on the Copper Smith's business at this place, in all its various branches, (to wit,) Stills, Brew and Die kettles &c. Also, casts all kind of brass work for mills--makes and repairs all kind of brass and tin work, likewise repairs all kinds of locks and keys He buys all kinds of old copper, brass, pewter and lead.—Those who please to favor him with their custom shall have their work done in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, Dec. 8, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at his plantation in Mercer County, near Harrodsburg, one black and white Steer marked with a crop and slit in each ear, has on a small bell; Appraised to £2, 15.

THO. ALLIN,

Dec. 31, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Cane run, in Woodford county, a red brindled Heifer, about 2 years old last spring, marked with a crop in the left ear. Appraised to £.1 10.

ELIZABETH DAVIS.

January 29, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, a black Steer, with a white face, 3 years old, a crop in the left ear. Appraised to £.2 15.

ELI CLEVELAND.

STRAYED *from the subscriber, on Cooper's run, the 26th of January last, a likely sorrel horse. 5 years old, 15 hands high, a large star in his forehead, branded thus 96 on the near side, shod all round.—Also a baymare, about 6 years old, shod before, big with foal, 13 hands 3 inches high, some saddle spots. Whoever delivers the said creatures to Mr. John Metcalf on Cooper's run, or gives intelligence to him, shall have two dollars reward.*

3 JOHN STAMPS.

To all to whom it may concern,

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington do hereby request & direct all persons that have fences or incumberances in the Streets adjoining the out lots, that they have them removed by the 1st day of April next, so as to leave the full space assigned to each Street clear of obstructions at which time they will give their personal attendance to see that the purport of this Advertisement is strictly complyed with.

By order of the Board.

ROBT. PARKER, *Clk.*

Dec. 5 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Woodford county, a reddish brindled Steer, 4 years old, white belly and flanks, some white in his face, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear; Posted and appraised to £3. 5.

Also, a red Steer, marked with a crop underkeel and overkeel in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right, Two years old, Appraised to £15.

Peter Kinder.

THE subscriber not having any applications as yet, which has the appearance of his plan of settlement on the Muscle Shoals succeeding, has induced him to defer setting out, until the first of October next. In the mean time he intends to explore that country, and make some other arrangements, which will be necessary for the safety of the place; After which the same Terms will be held out as before.

B. Gaines.

Lexington, Jan. 26, 1790.

ALL those indebted to Henry Brother are requested to make payments to Mr Wm. Kennedy who is authorized to receive and give receipts for the same.

BENJAMIN BEALL.

Attorney in fact for

Henry Brother.

I WILL give Cash for Timothy and Clover seed, and I wish to hire two good ditchers, to drain a pond, and improve a piece of natural meadow ground in the vicinity of Frankfort on Kentucky, to commence work in April.

J. Wilkinson.

Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

WHEREAS the subscribers did on the fourteenth of August 1783 execute a bond unto Thomas Johnson for two hundred and ten pounds, in consideration for seven hundred acres of land, lying on the South fork of Licking; which sum we obliged ourselves to pay on receipt of the title for said land, in property.

We hereby notify the possessor of said bond, that we have now received the title, and are ready to pay agreeable to contract, assuring the holder thereof, that one or both of us will leave this country in February next, and intends to settle in the Spanish dominions, and shall consider ourselves no longer bound by the bond that time.

MICHAEL HOGGE.

NICHOLAS HARRISON.

Jan. 26, 1790.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, *October 7.*

IT being cuſtomary for the Gardes du Corps at Verſailles to give an entertainment to any new regiment that arrives there, the regiment de Flanders was on Thurſday laſt ſumptuouſly entertained with a dinner by that corps in the palace. After dinner their moſt chriſtian majeſties judged proper to honor the company with their preſence, and condeſcended to ſhew their ſatisfaction at the general joy which appeared among the gueſts. On their appearance, the muſic inſtantly played the favorite ſong, O Richard! O mon Roi! and the company joining in chorus, ſeemed to unite all ideas in one unanimous ſentiment of loyalty and love for the king, and nothing was heard for ſome time but repeated ſhouts of Vive la Roi! within and without the palace. In the height of their zeal they proceeded to tear the national cockade from their hats, and trampled them under their feet. The Gardes du Corps ſupplied themſelves with black cockades, in lieu of thoſe they had treated with ſuch diſdain. The news of theſe proceedings ſoon reached Paris, where a general ill humour viſibly gained ground.

On Saturday there were great diſturbances in the Palais Royal, and it appeared unſafe for any one to appear with black cockades, as ſeveral foreigners experienced, from whoſe hats they were torn with much violence, and abuſive language.

On Sunday the confuſion encreaſed, and a vaſt concourſe of people tumultuouſly aſſembled at the Town Houſe, under the pretence of demanding bread, and inquiring into the real cauſes of the extreme ſcarcity of it at this ſeaſon of the year.

On Monday morning, a number of women to the amount of upwards of five thouſand, armed with different weapons, marched in regular order to Verſailles, followed by the numerous inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, St. Antoine and St. Marceau, with ſeveral detachments of the city militia; and in the evening the Marquis de la Fayette at the head of 20,000 of that corps, likewiſe marched to Verſailles.

On Tueſday morning an account was received of ſome blood having been ſpilt. The Gardes du Corps fired on the Pariſians, and five or ſix perſons, chiefly women were killed. The regiment de Flanders was alſo drawn out to oppoſe this torrent; but the word of fire was no ſooner given, than they all to a man clubbed their arms and, with a ſhout of Vive la Nation! went over to the Pariſians.—Some troops of dragoons that are quartered at Verſailles alſo laid down their arms; and the Swiſs detachments remained motionleſs, having received no orders from their officers to fire. The Gardes du Corps being thus abandoned, and overpowered by numbers, fled precipitately into the gardens and woods, where they were purſued; many of them were killed and taken priſoners. Some of the heads of thoſe who were killed were carried to Paris, and paraded through the ſtreets on pikes.

The ſame morning, a report came that the king, queen and royal family were on their way Paris. Upon this the people began to aſſemble from all parts of the town, and about 5,000 of the militia proceeded to line the ſtreets, and the road to Verſailles. Their majeſties and royal family accordingly arrived between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, after having been ſix hours on the road. The carriages all proceeded to the Town Houſe. The concourſe of people that attended is not to be deſcribed, and the ſhout of Vive la Nation! filled the air. From the Town Houſe they were conducted to the palace of the Tuilleries, though totally unprepared for their reception, where they paſſed the night.

Oct. 8. The arrival of the king has occaſioned univerſal joy at Paris; and it is to be the ſubject of the deliberation of the diſtricts this day, to requeſt the members of the national aſſembly to adjourn their meeting to the capital, were the obnoxious part of the ariſtocratic party will probably not chooſe to attend their duty.

LONDON, *Oct. 6.*

We have two pieces of news from Hamburgh, which merit conſideration: The firſt is, that the court of Berlin, has offered an aſylum and protection to the exiled Princes; and ſecond, that a Congreſs is ſoon to be held at Peterſburg, of the miniſters of the the court of Madrid Turin, Vienna and Berlin, the object of which is ſuppoſed to be, to concert meaſures to ſtop the progreſs of the ſpirit of Liberty, which is likely to ſpread its flames over the continent. If ſo, confuſion wait on the councils of this black conſpiracy againſt God and Nature!

October 20.

In regard to the belligerent powers, as ſoon as they have exhauſted themſelves a little more. Pruſſia and and England will interfere, and make peace. it is not for the intereſt of Pruſſia, that either the Turk or Swede ſhould be reduced.

We learn by a gentleman juſt arrived from Spain, that though all French newſpapers are ſtopped, and every letter is opened, to prevent every ſpecies of communication to the people, yet ſome-how or other ſhort pamphlets and papers are printed and diſperſed, and they are read with the moſt anxious avidity. It is more painful to travel in Spain at this moment than in France.

Whatever may be the object for which the States General are arming, it is of conſequence to Britain. Surely however, there is no reaſon to think that we can be drawn into war by any thing now engendering on the continent. What have we to do with the inſurrections which now agitate or threaten every kingdom? It is our evident policy to keep aloof from all, and it requires only reſolution to do ſo.

When the Dutch attempted to ſtand up againſt innovation, too powerful crowned heads interfered to defend the ſupreme magiſtracy, and check the riſing ſpirit of the people; but in France the ſovereign is ſuffered to remain little leſs than a priſoner, and his brothers compelled to wander about in exile without any one of his kingly brothers taking any more notice of him than if his country was in perfect harmony, and he governing with the uſual ſway of a Grand Monarque.

M. de Calonne was at court yeſterday. Is it not ſomewhat curious that one king ſhould thus countenance a man who is conſidered as having been ſo inſtrumental in the ruin of another?

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

NEW YORK, *October 29.*

A ſingular circumſtance attended the Boſton town meeting buſineſs, that is worthy of obſervation. The meeting conſiſted of ſeveral hundreds; and upon the chairman of the committee's informing the town that a vacancy was left for the inhabitants to determine what title, or whether any ſhould be preſixed, a citizen propoſed that he ſhould be addreſſed as Preſident of the United States, ſimply, without any addition, which inſtantly obtained a unanimous vote; no perſon appearing to advocate any title whatſoever.

We hear from Rhode Iſland, that at their late ſeſſion of aſſembly, held at New Port, a bill was introduced and paſſed into a law, for collecting a revenue, ſaid to be nearly ſimilar to that of the United States, the duties payable in ſolid coin. At the ſame time they made a new eſtabliſhment of revenue officers, and formed the ſtate into diſtricts. Theſe proceedings are conſidered there, as an indirect ſtep of the Aſſembly towards a union with their ſiſter ſtates: Moſt of the new appointed officers have been violent in their oppoſition to the Federal Government, having made loud complaints that the fees eſtabliſhed by Congreſs were exorbitant and oppreſſive; but ſince their appointment their tune is much altered—they begin to think them gives very juſt—be perſons to hold the ſame poſts under the new government, when that ſtate comes into the union. Notwithſtanding they have paper money at command, they appear to be very fond of a little hard caſh, and collect it with ſeverity from the veſſels which bring wood, brick, and fiſh into their ſtate, to ſupply the ſea port towns with theſe articles, making them pay conſiderable fees in gold and ſilver.—How can ſuch a deſcription of men have the preſumption to think that Congreſs will continue them in the ſtations they now hold, when that ſtate ſhall accede to the general government? Rather may it be ſuppoſed that men who have been aiding and ſupporting an iniquitous ſyſtem of government in their ſtate, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherleſs children, and the honeſt creditor, of their property, will be conſidered as unfit perſons, to be employed in poſts of honor and reſponſibility under a wiſe and good government.

It is ſaid to be in contemplation of the moſt leading members in both Houſes of Parliament in England to introduce next ſeſſion, a perpetual bill of inſolvency, founded on the policy of Holland and Scotland. In the former, there are no priſoners for debt, after a delivery of effects; but concealment of property is death, as in caſe of bankruptcy, in England and Ireland. In the latter nation the debtor is enlarged after forty days impriſonment, and delivery of property on oath; but embezzelment or concealment incurs all the penal conſequences of perjury. Looking into the Engliſh Commons Journal, for the year 1728, it will be found, that by a liſt procured from the different gaols in England, for the inſpection of Parliament, the number of debtors confined exceeded 25,000! add to this the number of their families diſtreſſed by their impriſonment, and we ſhall find the number of unfortunate objects little ſhort of eighty thouſand!—A wounding conſideration to the induſtry of a commercial country.

A happy revolution of ſentiments is obſerved to have taken place throughout the United States: Local views and narrow prejudices are univerſally reprobated. A generous, national ſpirit pervades the whole union. Formerly we uſed to call ourſelves Engliſhmen, Germans, Iriſhmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the country from whence we reſpectively originated—but now, even the diſtinctions of ſtates are ſcarcely heard—and like other Great Nations, who have riſen to Fame and Empire, we are proud to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Country we inhabit, AMERICANS—a name that ſhall ere long be more deſired, and confer greater honor, than that of ROMAN ever did.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.

SKETCH of the preſent KING of SPAIN.

The ſovereign of Spain is tall in figure, but his perſon can by no means be deemed elegant or intereſting. His underſtanding is of the common caſt—nothing falls from his lips to elevate or ſurpriſe:—nor does any thing eſcape him which demonſtrates a want of capacity or weakneſs of intellect. He occaſionally ſacrifices at the Cyprian altar but his amours diſplay more of uncontroled paſſion than the refinements of gallantry.

His Majeſty is a man of a grave, ſaturnine caſt, looks penſive, but is communicative, or condeſcending; his air, however, is not that of diſtant reſerve or HAUTEUR. he ſays little, which is one of the only traits he evinces of much judgment; he ſeems to have great reliance on his miniſter, the Marquis Florida Blanca whoſe talent ſerved him well enough to render Spain the tributary of France, and to learn him to look ſhy at Old England!

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 30.

We read in a London paper of the 18th of Auguſt, that Mr. Sheridan has openly accuſed Mr. Pitt of having employed more than two millions in fomenting the inteſtine diviſions of France. If the miniſter is thus accuſed, and cannot ſhew how that ſum has been employed which is diſſicient in the treaſury, it will be no longer difficult to account for the very great anxiety of the Duke of Dorſet,

RICHMOND, *December 12.*

Late papers advize that the merchants of Great-Britain, on account of the preſent perilous ſituation of the French credit, had juſt obtained an order for furniſhing the whole of the Spaniſh Fleet with woollens, an extenſive article of commerce, exclusively enjoyed by the French for many years paſt.

LEXINGTON, *February 6*

On Friday the 29th ult. the indians took a man priſoner on the bank of the Ohio, oppoſite the mouth of Kentucky, and in open view of the inhabitants who were ſettled at the mouth of the Kentucky; in conſequence of which the inhabitants were ſo alarmed that they have evacuated that place.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Society for the encouragement of manufactures at Danville December 5th 1789.

THE managers reported to the meeting:—That the firſt payment of the ſubſcription had been nearly paid in, and that they had remitted the amount to Philadelphia to procure ſpinning and carding machines and ſtocking looms,

That to enable the company to carry their deſign fully into execution, an addition ought to be made to the capital already ſubſcribed of three hundred pounds: whereupon,

Reſolved, that a new ſubſcription be opened for thirty additional ſhares; and that all perſons who ſhall pay in the amount of their ſubſcriptions on or before the laſt day of March next ſhall be entitled to all the privileges of the firſt ſubſcribers.

Reſolved, that at all meetings of this ſociety the members ſhall have a right to vote by proxy appointed under their hands.

Ordered that the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette that all perſons willing to encourage the manufacteres of their country may be informed of an opportunity of doing ſo.

Teſte,

THOMAS TODD, Secretary.

A large company will meet at the Crab-orchard the 15th of February in order to ſtart early the next morning through the Wilderneſs.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE